Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1869.

THE DENT LETTER.

JUDGE LEWIS DENT has evidently made up his mind that if the "crown" of Mississippi (for he calls offices "crowns") is to slip through his fingers, he will at least have satisfaction out of Secretary Boutwell. It would scarcely do at this juncture to demand redress in the good old fire-eating style, by ordering coffee and pistols for two, and the best remedy left is to attack the guardian of the public funds in the newspapers.

So far as the matters in controversy between the high contending parties are concerned, we are inclined to suspect that there is some truth in the charges which each makes against the other, and that Dent is about as near right in alleging that Boutwell cherishes Presidential aspirations, as Boutwell in turn is in attributing to Dent the design of dividing and eventually destroying the Republican party of Mississippi, It is therefore a very "pretty quarrel as it stands," and if the Secretary can be induced to follow it up it will afford no little amusement to the

In Virginia and Tennessee Mr. Boutwell's efforts to keep the Republican party in good working order have resulted in over whelming conservative victories, but as he has taken time by the firelock in his Mississippi experiment, that may prove more successful. Judge Dent alleges that the interest displayed by the Secretary in these campaigns, in connection with the use of the national patronage to promote his views, is not merely a perversion of power, but a purely selfish intrigue to undermine General Grant's prospects for a renomination and re-election. Indeed, the more direct charge is made that by "dexterous management and occult political strategy" Boutwell has induced Grant to "flourish the club" with which he (Boutwell) "intends to break his (Grant's) head!"-so that the business is decidedly serious.

The general tendency of the so-called "conservative" movements in the South is no doubt Democratic, and they have at least afforded great facilities for dividing the negro vote. It is barely possible that some of the conservatives, men like Governor Walker, of Virginia, for instance, may be disposed to yield a faithful support to the President; but certainly their organizations cannot be considered as reliably Republican. And Judge Dent, in calling the Mississippi faction, of which he is the ostensible leader, a "National this point, no matter how much he may rail against the Secretary. His distribes are only interesting and important in consequence of his elucidation of the mysteries of the next Presidential campaign. He has resolved that if he must howl as a baffled aspirant for the Governorship of Mississippi, the world shall know his opinion of the plans adopted by Boutwell to win the first prize in American politics. He gives direct expression to the rumors which have hitherto been circulated only to be denied that the Secretary "aims to be the next President." He alleges that the New York Sun is Boutwell's organ, and that in the same breath it ridicules the capacity of his "master," and praises his administrative capacity: that Tullock, who is called an "axcellent tool," manipulated the Treasury Department in the interest of Boutwell's ambition; and that the Secretary has assumed power as an 'infallible Pope of Republicanism," for the purpose of destroying the National Republican party in the South, with the intention of reconstructing "from the shattered fragments a Boutwell party."

If Dent is to go down as a gubernatorial candidate, he is determined to sink with his flag flying and his guns shotted. It is early in the day to devise plots for the succession; but such things have been done before and may be done again, and although the public will receive with much caution the allegations against Boutwell, who can say that there is not at least a grain of truth in them?

EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS.

Parents whose sons are not to study professions are often puzzled to determine exactly what course of school or college instruction will best prepare their boys for life. Recognizing the value of an educated mind in any occupation, they are unwilling to send their sons into the world with half-formed judgments and but little or no knowledge of their own language and its literature. Perhaps such a lack of early mental training has prevented their own success, or, if they have succeeded, still leads them to say, with a prominent merchant of our city, "Had I only enjoyed such a training as I now give my son, how much greater might my usefulness have been!" And they both hear it boldly BSserted, and (as they suppose) often see it exemplified, that the old classical training of our colleges not only does not fit, but positively unfits, young men for practical life. Of the several plans suggested as furnishing the required education, no one has proved entirely satisfactory. Some parents, considering the college "coat" altogether "too long," adopt the very "short" one of a little commercial arithmetic and some business details, hoping that these will make an able merchant; but they usually see in despair, when it is too late, that their sons can never rise above the rank of clerk. A few whose wealth enables them to employ private tutors. supplement the instruction of the school with

a course at home, and often, it is true, find | the dignity of labor. It is significant, howthe'r money well spent, when they see not only the prosperity, but the intelligence and high-toned lives, also, of which this expenditure has been largely the cause. But for the many this plan is far too expensive, and therefore impracticable. The question still remains unanswered.

The validity of this position against the old collegiate education is by no means universally acknowledged. Many educated men, as well in business as in the professions, contend that both time and money are well expended for a regular college course-Greek, Latin, and mathematics: that if a young man does enter the store or bank at eighteen or twenty, and though neither Euripides, Horace, nor the Calculus helps him in planning ventures or in keeping a ledger, yet the wellbalanced judgment which he brings with him, as capital, more than represents all that it cost. This opinion, however, it is not our purpose to discuss. We wish to present to those parents who are unwilling to give their boys classical educations other possibilities which they may have overlooked.

It is never denied, we suppose, that every system of education must fulfil two conditions:-(1) That it strengthen, by developing, the mind, and (2) that it liberally supply valuable information. A boy who aim to be an eminent merchant, therefore, no more than one who is to study medicine, may fail, without loss, to acquire by a course of study such intellectual power and general knowledge as will make him both the more able to solve the problems of his occupation, and the more agreeable, intelligent, and worthy of influential social position. Otherwise, though he be a member of a firm, he is below his proper station. His ability is of an inferior grade, and his success is apt to be as his ability. The examples of successful uneducated men, few as compared with the whole number of men in business, can generally be accounted for opon the ground of genius, self-education, or efficient help from educated employes or partners. An education for business, then, should fulfil both the conditions named above, though, perhaps, it should comply with the second in a greater degree than the first.

To furnish the course of study apparently required for this purpose, several collegesand among them our own University of Pennsylvania-have so arranged their curriculums that, while the classical or the scientific course may still be pursued by those who wish it. two other courses, the elective and the partial, are open to other students. In the former, a conspicuous place is assigned to the modern languages and their literature, especially English, French, and German, while enough of abstract study remains to insure mental development. As set forth in the last catalogue of the University, this course is unusually attractive; and, as at Harvard, is rewarded at its completion with the degree of A. B. The partial course is selective, the student pursuing any selected course sanctioned Republican party," can scarcely be ignorant by the Faculty of Arts. No degree is given, of the fact that the main body of its supporters | and therefore the time occupied by it may be hate nothing worse than genuine Republican | considerably shortened for students whose principles. He cannot deceive the public on age renders it advisable. During the last year four students pursued studies belonging regularly to the two first years, and a similar plan might be pursued, we suppose, for the last two, if the case were urgent. Such a

"half loaf" is surely better than "no bread." Business men, whose sons are to succeed in their firms, and who desire to avoid the Scylla of what they term the "dead culture," find in these suggestions a plan by which to escape the Charybdis of no culture at all. Many young men to-day read nothing but the newspapers, because they lack the intelligence which makes standard works interesting. Hence their dissipated lives: they have nothing else to do, after leaving the store. If the boys who in the next generation are to conduct the great material interests of our country are to be at all equal to the possibilities of the coming age, their intellectual training must compare, more nearly than at present, with that of our prospective lawyers, physicians, and theologians.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Yesterday the Labor Congress labored through an immense quantity of words, but without any results that are likely to have any appreciable effect in revolutionizing society. The resolutions and speeches, which fill whole columns of the papers, when beiled down to their essence appear to be nothing more than the querulous complaints of men who have worried themselves sick over the problem of "Have and oh had I!" There was a great deal of talk about the unequal distribution of wealth, the oppression of labor by capital, and the inadequate emoluments of the working man, all of which, in substance, amounts to a working man saying:-"I have but a dollar that I earn by obey ing the Divine decree to earn my bread by the sweat of my brow, while there is a bloated banker or bondholder who has a hundred dollars that he did not labor for. He has, therefore, violated the Divine mandate, he is no better than I am, part of his wealth is mine by a natural right, and therefore matters ought to be fixed up in such a manner that he will be compelled to divide his ill-gotten gains with me." How to make these ill-conditioned holders of capital disgorge is the interesting problem in political economy that the Labor Congress is apparently attempting to solve. One of the resolutions which was offered yesterday invited the co-operation of "all who open up and cultivate farms, build cities, construct railroads, erect factories, toil in workshops. teach schools, labor in their professions of law and medicine, and divinity or preaching of the Gospel, as also those 'who by intellectual labor extract the principles of science from from the great arcana of nature and give them practical forms of art and direct the hand of industry." This seems to be tolerably comprehensive. bankers, brokers, and editors being apparently the only ones excluded from participa-

ever, that one delegate was greeted with hisses when he said, "But suppose I did not do a hand-stir, but labor mentally. It is a great deal harder on the constitution. I cannot understand this sort of thing of working meaning one kind of labor. I hold that a man if he labors at anything is a workingman." This stray gleam of common sense amid such a mass of pure bathos was refreshing, but it was evidently not in accordance with the leading ideas of the Congress, and disapprobation was therefore expressed in a marked manner. And yet it is evident that the ability to do a little mental labor is just what the majority of the delegates to this convention, and the labor agitators generally, most stand in need of.

The main idea in all the discussions on this subject appears to be, that the "ancient rule of thumb" is alone entitled to be called labor, and that the man who digs and delves, and never tries by his own efforts to do anything better, is the only workman, and that a man who can earn more money by using his head instead of his hands is an oppressor, an aristocrat, and a bloated bondholder. A very large majority of the wealthiest men in this country commenced life as manual laborers of the lowest class; they worked hard, however; they saved wherever there was a chance to save, and they availed themselves of every opportunity to push ahead in the world. They were not satisfied with their condtiion in life, but they did not whine about it, and attend conventions and offer resolutions, but set themselves seriously to the business of making money. They did not limit themselves to eight hours, but labored day and night, and undiscouraged by defeat they made their own opportunities, and without waiting for something to turn up, they conquered the situation by their brains no less than by their hands. The course of the redoubtable Brick Pomeroy is an example to the complaining workingmen of this country. However little he is to be admired in other respects, he is entitled to commendation for the way in which he won his way to fortune. His biography, published some time ago, told how, after his regular work was done, he sat up the best part of the night to learn the niceties of job type setting, in writing, in studying books, and in fitting himself by every possible means to rise above the position of a mere laborer. He established paper after paper, which failed or passed out of his hands, leaving him as poor as before, until at last he made a hit, and acquired a fortune which doubtless many of the delegates to the Labor Convention would like him to divide with them.

The fact is the American workingmen as a class have nothing whatever to complain of. Our social and political system does not admit of great fortunes and great landed possessions being transmitted unbroken in certain families. The accumulations of the millionaire of to-day will, in a few generations at least, be divided up into a number of fragments, and its benefits enjoyed by a great number of persons. Wages, too, are higher here than anywhere in the world; and if the average workingman cannot support himself comfortably on what he earns, it is either because he idles away a portion of his time or because he does not practise a reasonable economy. Even for those who complain that the various trades are crowded, and that it is hard for a man to make a living at them, there is no proper cause for complaint when immense tracts of fertile country, capable of supporting millions of people for centuries to come, are standing in our Western States and Territories waiting for settlers to come and put them under cultivation. Nothing has been yet said at this convention to indicate that the workingmen there represented have anything but a sentimental grievance to complain of, and they will scarcely gain anything but ridicule, even from their own associates, unless their sayings and doings display a little more practical wisdom than they have done as yet.

THE TERRIBLE SUSAN. MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY has proved herself entirely too much for the Labor Convention. She has conquered the masculines, and sufficiently demonstrated the superiority of her sex, in powers of persuasion at least, to satisfy the most incredulous. The convention declined to admit the champion of woman's rights because they were evidently afraid of her; but as an outsider she seemed more likely to be an object of terror than as a delegate. Consequently the convention yesterday reconsidered their action of the day before, and finally concluded to admit her to their deliberations, evidently also because they were afraid of her. This speaks well for Miss Anthony's intellectual supremacy, and it is more creditable to the gallantry than the pluck of the convention. The case of this lady has already occupied the convention about half the time it has been in session. If she speechifies at her usual rate, now that she has obtained the right to do so, the discussion of the capital and labor question is likely to suffer. There is this much to be said for Miss Anthony, however-her ideas are not commonplace, whatever else we may think of them, and she is likely therefore to illuminate the sessions of the convention with some flashes of thought that, whether pertinent to the subject under discussion or not, will have the effect of making lively times, especially among those working-men who fear that the introduction of female labor will take the bread out of their mouths.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. A DESPATCH received yesterday from Helena, Montana, from the exploring party which has recently been engaged in examining the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, brings the welcome intelligence that the character of the road traversed far exceeds their anticipations, not only in the mildness of the climate and fertility of the soil, but in the favorable nature of the grades. The Rocky Mountain was crossed at a pass where the elevation did not exceed five thousand feet. The practicability of the projected new enterprise is now tion in the movement for the advancement of I fully demonstrated.

"Mork than two-thirds of the members of Assembly at Albany last winter had the reputation of selling their voices to the highest bidder. Some members elected by Democratic voices, therefore, belonged to the venal crew. If money is to control the next Legislature, we should prefer the Republican party to have a clear majority and the disgrace of it. The Democratic party has for its task to completely redeem the State and the nation from Republican corruntion, extravagance, and misrule. No

A CHOICE OF TWO EVILS.

lican corruption, extravagance, and misrule. Nothing is gained by the country, and much is lost by the Democratic party, if its representatives, or any considerable number of them, can be justly or plansibly charged with like corruption."—N. Y. World. This is the true theory. The talk of the

World about the "corruption, extravagance, and misrule" of the Republican party as a whole is, of course, mere twaddle such as it is compelled to indulge in, day after day, in order to retain the confidence of its readers; but aside from that, the paragraph we have quoted is one that deserves the careful attention of all true Republicans, and especially of all the Republicans of this city. If "corruption, extravagance, and misrule" are to be the characteristic features of any legislative body, the political party whose adherents are in the majority in that body will be the greatest sufferer in consequence. It would be infinitely preferable to have the Legislature at Harrisburg unanimously Democratic, if mere personal profit and reckless plundering are to be the only objects kept in view by the members. The last Legislature of this State was about as corrupt as a Legislature could be, and the only hope of a change for the better lies in an entire change in its composition. Six of the old members from this city-Messrs. Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong-have contrived so to manipulate the delegate elections as to secure so-called renominations. But the people have not yet forgotten, and we trust will remember until October, the fact that the whole half dozen were nothing more nor less than fair and average specimens of the class of men whose shameless and reckless course brought so much disrepute upon the State last winter. If the six seats which these men filled so discreditably last winter are to be filled next winter by men of the same stripe, it will be much better for the State of Pennsylvania and for the Republican party to have six Democrats in their places. If we cannot send to the Legislature decent and honest Republicans from these districts, let them go over to the enemy. The landler cannot possibly be made any worse, and it is barely possible that decent and honest men disguised as Democrats may be elected in some or all of the districts in question.

BEHIND THE TIMES. -The New York Times, in serving up a small conflagration on Staten Island, goes into the particulars of the losses and insurances with such excessive minuteness that mere fifty dollar items are not suffered to go without mention. How the Times and all the rest of the New York journals would rejoice at an opportunity to detail a three million dollar whisky fire. But there are some things in which Philadelphia can and does leave the "the metropolis" in the back

EDUCATIONAL .- The fall term of the University of Pennsylvania will open on Wednesday, September 15, with very fair prospects for the coming Academic year. Last year there were 148 students in attendance upon the Department of Arts, but the large the aggregate will be swelled to about 175 for the coming year. The lectures in the Medical Department will begin on Monday, October 11, and those in the Law Department on Friday, October 1. The question of a removal of the university to a more elegible and commodious site than that now occupied by it, although in abeyance, has not been altogether dropped. As soon as Councils resume their sessions, the subject of disposing of a portion of the superfluous Almshouse property will again be brought up, and we trust that the proposed measure will at an early day receive the sanction of both these bodies The University of Pennsylvania will then be on the high road to a degree of prosperity which it has never attained in the past. The fall term of Dickinson College, located at Car-

lisle, in this State, will open on Thursday, September 2, with flattering prospects for the coming year. Thomas Beaver, Esq., of Danville, Pa., who had already given \$25,000 to Lafayette College, at Easton, has just donated a like amount to Dickinson, the income from which will be devoted to the sunport of a chair of Biblical Literature, to be known as the "Peter Beaver Professorship." The large centenary collections, in addition to the value of the college property, make the endowment Dickinson about a quarter of million of dollars, the proceeds from which are sufdefent to place it in a very satisfactory condition The old buildings are being thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the administration of the Rev. Dr. Dashiell, the new President, all the different departments show signs of increasing prosperity. The institution has a very eligible location, a full and able corps of professors, and dates back to the year 1783 as the commencement of her career of usefulness. The list of the alumni numbers over a thousand, and among the names of her sons we find many which have figured prominently in the history of the country, including those of the late Chief Justice Taney, the late President Buchanan, and the present Postmaster-General, Hon. J. A. J.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

—An apprepriation (\$50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1699 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.

5 125 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Peansylvania for the incorporation of a Bark, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, on be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand collars, with a right to increase the same to a million of collars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a link, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred the usand dollars, with a right to increase the same to live bundred thousand dollars.

6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvanis for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be estitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fitty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 530 wt J 10 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislatuse of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES. CAMDEN, N. J.

Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 612 to 1

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the snly true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; inrigorates and louves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumes; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS.

for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house furnish DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE-rator of the Colton Dontal Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1265

JOSE POEY. Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817. donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de

DR. JOSEPH PORY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Ouba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours-7 to 9 M., 3 to 6 P. M.

OLOTHING.

LOW WATER IN THE SCHUYLKILL!

A BIG DRY TIME!

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Not Dried Up Yet!

River Schuylkill going dry! Now, what d'ye think? All the water running out; Not enough to drink! Fairmount drying up! Water all gone; Can't get enough to wash; Folks feel foriorn.

Can't souse the pavements now: Dry! Dry!! Dry!!! Won't let the hoses play; That's the reason why. One comfort-even if Can't squirt the hose: ROCKHILL & WILSON have Lots of splendid Clothes,

Even if the river goes entirely dry; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; There are yet

> Lots of splendid piles Of the best Summer Styles Of Fine Clothes at Low Tide Prices.

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GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

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DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR.,) MESSRS, FARREL, HERRING & Co.,

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Gents:-A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few months ago. From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof. Respectfully yours,

J. BALSBACK, Agent.

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NEW CHROMOS, NEW ENGRAVINGS.

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THE BOSTON AND PHILADEL-PHIA SALT FISH COMPANY will supply

its patrons from the factory of the Glouces

ter and Boston Salt Fish Company. 8 1631

EDUCATIONAL. MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE W W reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCH twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1815 CHRSNUTSS Particulars from Circulars.

A MERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUS OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street.

DLASS ROOMS. 1024 WALNUT and 857 N. BRO
Instructions will begin MONDAY. September 6, 18
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 724 A N D A L U S I A C O L L E G
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS
A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Ckarges \$350 to \$300 per year. Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, N JERSEY. - A leading school for Young Ladies, pr ment for its select tone and superior appointments For prospectus address the Prin M. RACHELLE G. HUN

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL I
STITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months beguns Wednesd
September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to
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WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,
731 5w GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISH 1700.—English, Classical, and Scientific School Boys, Boarding and Day Pupils, Session begins MC

DAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, Germantown, Philadelph FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN J.—This institution, so long and so favorably kno continues to furnish the best educational advantagin connection with a pleasant Christian home. Of logues, with terms, etc., furnished on application, logues opens Septeraber 16.

727 3m.—JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Presiden

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 16
LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMIT Young men prepared for business or high standing in lege. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street 7 17:1 UFUS A D A M

ELOCUTIONIST, GIRARD Street, between Eleventh

Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING B M ISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING R. moved from No. 1824 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Strewill reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young I dies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, Jan W. Queen & Co., and after August 25.

AT THE SCHOOL. 727 3m

TEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUT.

AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys will commence on September 6, 1863. Location ansot passed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a caref preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.

J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, 8181m. SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND
FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boardin
and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Phile
delphia, Pa., will
RECOPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is con
stantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 2810 6HES. NUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 4 For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school which 89 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AU-BOSTON AND AUTONOMY)
BOSTON AND ALL SEMINARY (AT AU-BOSTON AND AUTONOMY)
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BOSTON AUTONOMY

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY. MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, RECTORYSCONN.

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, \$750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.

Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.

Hamden, July 15, 1869.

727 2m

A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPIS-

A COPAL CHURCH.

(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)

S. W. Cor. LOUIST and JUNIPER Streets.

The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ton Assistant Teachers.

From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be
NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable
half yearly in advance. alf yearly in advance.

French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are

Hy order of the Trustees,
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer. The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning JAMES W. ROBINS, 816 mwf 6w

Read Master.

WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part

of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen h s School on MONDAY, eptember 13. The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Janson, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as

The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M. Principal.

REFERENCES:

REV. DRS.—Moigs. Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss,
Mublenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.

HONS.—Judge H.udlow, Leonard Myers. M. Russell
Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer,
John Killinger, etc.

ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S.
Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs,
C. F. Norten, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr,
Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co.,
etc. Y. LAUDERBACH'S

CIASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.

This school presents the following advantages:
Finely ventilated class-rooms, with coilings thirty feet in sett, giving each pupil more than double the usual Finely-triving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.

Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.

A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of importing knowledge and making study inferesting, and consequently, profitable.

A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.

Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to b P. M., daily, on and after Angust 23.

Catalcures containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 43) Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above H. Y. LAUDERBACH.

Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School.

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